

Manners in public places

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Manners in public places

Five manners in public places. Example of manners in public places. Bad manners in public places. Good manners in public places essay. Table manners in public places. Different manners in public places. Manners and etiquette in public places. Importance of manners and etiquette in public places.

It's my house. This is where I'm meant to be. Next to you. From you. Next to you. So close I can hear your heartbeat and the breaths you are taking. After a long day with you, I'm a little touched, no doubt. But there's something about bed with you that I never get tired of. It's your smell. It's the softness in your voice. It's the kind way you kiss my face. It's the kind way you ask, "please put your arm around me." It's so natural for both of us. We both feel safe. We both feel necessary. We both feel gratitude for each other. We both feel, deep in our tired bones, childhood and adult, the unparalleled bond that binds us. In this sacred space. In this bed. Every other arm. Head to head and heart to heart. It's my house. This is where I'm meant to be. This is where I want to be á from now until eternity. This post is from the TODAY Parenting Team community, where all members are invited to post and discuss parenting solutions. Find out more and join us! Because we're all together. Our Place in the Universe MOOC Syllabus Universe MOOC Syllabus.pdf WEEK 1 Humans and the Cosmos 1.1 How are we significant? * How important are we (1) * How significant are we (2) 1.2 patterns in nature * What patterns and events can we observe in nature? * Are there connections between humans and the skies? * Why do the Sun, Moon and Stars move? * Astronomy is an older science 1.3 celestial bodies: why are there? * What can be learned from the sun's shadow? * The four special days of seasonal variations * Why do Sunrise and Sunset locations change? 1.4 Ancient Models of the Universe * What are the shapes of the Earth and Heaven? * How did they discover that the Earth is not flat? WEEK 2 Changing Perspectives of the Earth's Shape 2.1 Turning of the Heaven * The Pole Star * The Pole of Heaven 2.2 A Spherical Earth * How can we define specific directions and locations on Earth? * Looking at the Earth from a New Perspective: The Spherical Model 2.3 The Journey of the Sun through the Stars * The Journey of the Sun in the Celestial Moth * The Zodiac Constellations * The Stars and the Seasons * The Ecliptic and the Seasons * How do we tell the positions of the stars on the Celestial Moth? 2.4 A biosphere universe A bi-spheres universe model * How does the biosphere universe model show the motion of the sun and stars? Special Feature: The Armillary Moth * How did the Armillary Sphere come about? * How does the Armillary Sphere work? * Measurements with the Armillary Sphere WEEK 3 Mysterious Models of Cosmic Objects 3.1 Moon Dance * Moon Dance * Determination of the size and distance of the Moon * How does the Sun Af * Lunar Eclipse * Two different lengths of a month 3.2 The * Star calendar * different calendars of the world 3.3 The five Wandersers and e Seven luminaries * The five wandering and the seven luminaries * The motions of the planets * The stories of the two brightest planets: Venus and Mars * The planets in the grand scheme of the universe 3.4 The changing positions of the stars * The irregular seasons * Why does the pole move? (1) * Why does the Pole move? (2) WEEK 4 From an Earth-centered Universe to a Sun-centered Universe 4.1 The Language of Mathematics in Astronomy * Cycles on Cycles * Cosmology According to Aristotle 4.2 How big is the Earth compared to the Universe? * The First Measurement of the Size of the Earth * The First Measurement of the Distance of the Sun * The First Estimation of the Size of the Universe 4.3 The Post-Ptolemy World * The Age of Islamic Science * Islam and the Awakening of Science in Europe 4.4 The Copernicus Revolution * The Man Who Moved the Earth and Stopped the Sun * Copernicus Universe 4.5 Copernicus' Legacy * A Milestone in Astronomy - Copernicus' Heliocentric Model * Controversies of Copernicus Theory * What have we learned from Copernicus? Spend at least 40 hours a week in your workspace á for some of you, it's more like 60 or 70 hours á and in addition to being tired, you might find headaches, irritable and generally unhappy. It may not be the workload that has you down, but the environment you are working in. Feng Shui can help. It is based on creating health, harmony and prosperity. Combine this with Bau-biologie, the German science of the effect of the built environment on man, and you will have a working system to maximize the health of your company. Carol Cannon, founder, CEO and president of Environmental Placements Inc. in Boca Raton, Florida, combines these disciplines to create productive environments for her clients. She recently shared with us her understanding on keeping your business strong.Know your story. Buildings are like villages: the first settlers have a direct impact on you. In other words, a business that was in your space before you leaves its emotional imprint. "Try to find out who was in your space because their energy [can] persist. What happened to them has a good chance of infecting you too", says Cannon. Does that sound like hocus-pocus? Think of good karma. Rather than inheriting the space left by a failed venture, wouldn't it be better to move into a space because your predecessor did so well, they had to move on to the best things?Use your senses. When you enter the building, keep track of what you see and smell. Does it smell moldy or unusual? "This could be a sign that the quality of the air is suffering from mold and other things", says Cannon. Also be aware of what you see on the outside of your building. Is it beautiful, with a fountain and lots of healthy vegetation? Or are they all dead plants, a barren desert? "It should a bit of colour and a sense of liveliness when you walk into your office", adds Cannon. Sign up for Entrepreneur for \$5 Sign up Get out of the account, Standby... How to tell tell tell your idea of start-up is based on a niche, trend or just a fashion that will inflam 1 October 2003 This story appears in the October 2003 issue of Start Up. You are reading Entrepreneur United States, an international franchise of Entrepreneur Media. Starting a niche business - one that focuses on a small, underserved part of a market - is often the key to business success. But how do you identify your niche? Here are some terms to understand: A niche market is a well defined and long-term market segment with common characteristics and specific needs; is always present, but often neglected and little served. Niches are consistent: they grow, and if they fade, they fade slowly. An example is the snacks packaged for airlines. A fashion market is created by the popularity that quickly increases in short time and fades, quickly or slowly (think Pokemon). A fashion market may disappear or remain in existence, but it decreases in size to a small fraction of its peak of popularity. Become a member to have unlimited access and support the items you want to hear more. Get full access to Entrepreneur for only \$5! Join Entrepreneur How to assess the attractiveness of your industry and the location of your company in it I have often heard that big companies, corporate giants, are those who have to strategically think about their business. Smaller and more entrepreneurial companies, on the contrary, do not need strategies: can follow other roads to succeed. Unlike giants, small businesses cannot rely on market inertia to survive. Nor can they succeed with the brute force, throwing resources to problems. On the contrary, they must clearly see their competitive environment and must defend a position they can defend. This is what strategy is all - make the choices on how to place your company in its competitive environment. At its root, strategic thinking involves asking two critical questions. First, what is the structure of your industry and how will it evolve over time? If the trade you find inside is not very attractive -- and we will see between a moment how to measure its attractiveness -- then you may want to exit it or find a way to redefine it. Second, what is the relative position of your company in the sector? No matter how attractive the game is, you will not do well if you do not hold a good position in it. On the contrary, you can be in a little brilliant sector with a low average profitability -- but if you take care of exactly the right place, you can perform very well. Strategic thinking shows you how to establish and defend such a position. Analyze your industry In each sector, regardless of product or serviceprovides, there are five basic forces of competition. In their entirety they determine the attractiveness of the sector and its long-term profitability. First, and perhaps more evident, is the character of rivalry among economic operators. cheap.Competition can be noble and submissive, or it can be vicious and warlike. If competition in your industry is like a guerrilla war, if someone always attacks your position, it makes the industry less attractive and less profitable. If the competition is more focused on image and service than on price cutting, the whole industry will be more profitable. Then there is the threat of new entrants. If it is easy for someone else to enter the business, to add new capacity and erode prices, they also cut into profits. But if there are effective barriers to entry, all businesses in the business will do better. Another factor is the threat of substitutes or services. Whatever your business, customers almost always have other ways to meet their needs. If you make aluminum windows, you need to worry about vinyl window manufacturers. If you have a traditional full-service warehouse, you have to worry about discount brokers. If customers have a lot of alternatives to choose from, they will also eat in your profitability. Also, your profits may be limited by suppliers on the one hand, or by customers on the other. The bargaining power of suppliers determines how much they can force the price of what you need to buy. If you buy mainly raw materials and can change suppliers easily, they will not have much leverage. But if you are addicted to special providers or one or two dominant providers, you will have to pay whatever they ask for. The bargaining power of buyers likewise determines how much leeway you have in your own price. If your customers are much more powerful than you, they can beat down on the price, force you to provide many free services, or take inventory and then bear the costs and risk. This can get you back out of your business. The fundamental profit potential in any industry is determined by the balance of these five forces. At some point in the spectrum is an enormously attractive industry like pharmaceuticals. It's hard for new companies to get into this business. The product -- effective therapeutic drugs -- doesn't have a real substitute. Most of the raw materials are raw materials, so the suppliers are not important. Clients have historically not exercised much bargaining power -- in fact, they have been willing to pay the maximum dollar for anything that has made patients feel better. Finally, the rivalry was extremely noble. No one competes on price, because every company knows it shouldn't. That's why big pharmaceutical companies make a 20% return on investment every year. At the other end of the spectrum is an activity such as the production of glass-aluminium. It is an area that new competitors can easily enter. There are a lot of replacement products, such as wooden windows and Suppliers are giant aluminum companies with a large amount of clout; buyers are likely to be large retail or wholesale chains that beat companies on price. And the rivalry is because everyone is always trying to shave a little at the price to cover his head. If the pharmaceutical company gets five stars as an industry, aluminum windows gets zero. If you make a 10% return every year, you're a hero. To be safe, these are extreme cases. But your sector fits somewhere; it has a structure, and you can analyze it in terms of five forces. Reshaping your industry If that were the end of the story, it would be a bit depressing: your success would depend on how well you chose your industry. But the story doesn't end there. In fact, the real understanding for the strategy is that the structure of the industry can be changed. You, the way you choose to compete, can influence all five forces. Some companies, for example, circumvent the bargaining power of customers by giving them computer terminals and letting them order directly online. Suddenly, it is harder for the customer to order from another supplier. Similarly, companies can raise barriers to entry. A manufacturer could forge exclusive relationships with its dealers, preventing them from taking on competing lines. A company could offer faster delivery to its customers, requiring more inventory and overhead, which would be competitors would be hard to compare. The point here is simple: if you think strategically, you can influence the structure of your industry in a positive way. Once big while companies can effectively reshape an entire industry. American Airlines has done this, for example, in air transport. After deregulation, air travel was a rather unattractive business. It was easy to get in. All you needed was a couple of planes, which could be heavily funded. The buyers had a lot of bargaining power because they saw the seats of the airlines as goods. And the rivalry has been cut. Airlines had high fixed costs and would do anything to fill their vacancies. So there were huge price wars, and the industry as a whole lost money. The American has changed the structure of the industry. The company introduced a computer reservation system that cost more than 1 billion dollars. Soon anyone who wanted to be a serious competitor needed such a system -- and suddenly an upstart airline with few planes couldn't play the same path. The American also aggressively pursued the concept of hub-and-spoke, meaning that he had dozens of flights going in and out of a city. Now competitors would need 10 or 20 flights to a city, not just 2 or 3. And the American organized the first frequent-flyer program. Although it was quickly imitated, the program has created brand loyalty, giving customers a great 1o attack with the airline that flew over most. Assumed together, these movements have basically changed the business of the airline. Except that during the crisis of the Gulf and its post-death, the profitability of the industry has grown, and the American has done better than most. Positioning strategically most small companies, obviously, cannot change the structure of a sector. Thing? Thing? However, it can make a good position in the sector - a position based on a sustainable competitive advantage. What is a competitive advantage? Well, the advantage comes in only two basic varieties. You can always have lower costs than your rivals. As long as the product maintains an acceptable quality level, which will lead to higher margins. Alternatively, it is possible to differentiate the product or service from competitors', in fact, making it unique in providing something that your customers think is important. This allows you to control a premium price. And provided you keep the costs under control, the Premium price will translate it into a higher return. There is another crucial variable in strategic positioning: what I call competitive field. Some companies benefit from what a large scope could be called: all types of customers are needed in a sector, offering a vast line of products and operating in many geographical areas. Companies with a reduced range, alternatively, focus on a narrow range of customers or varieties of products, or in a geographical region, and dedicate all their efforts to that small niche or market segment. These crucial choices in the strategy lead to different combinations, depending on the width of the target and the kind of appropriate advantage. By car, for example, Toyota is the large, low-cost, BMW and Mercedes-Benz competitor the differentiators in the Premium segment, and Hyundai the low-cost player in the price sensitive segment. There is room for different successful strategies, until each company makes a choice different from its rivals. The worst mistake, however, is not to choose, try a little of everything and therefore have no advantage at all. That's what I call "banged in the middle". It doesn't work, because all good strategies involve trade-offs. You can't be both low cost and differently at the same time, because being unique in quality or service usually involves higher costs. A sustainable competitive advantage derives from the choice of an appropriate strategy and adequate scope. For small businesses, the operational choice is normally the one that is known as Focus: Narrow the strategic goal and dedicate every action to serve that target. Take the hotel chain as an example. On a national level, it is dominated by large full-service chains - Marriott, Hilton, and so on. Each of them seems to offer everything that a traveler might want: comfortable accommodation. Bars, restaurants, room service. Meeting rooms, suites, wellness centers, children's playrooms. You might think that a Upstart company would have no possibility to find, not to mention, a profitable niche in the sector. As, then, explain the success of La Quinta Motor Inns, a company that grew from \$ 61.8 million in 1980 \$226.5 million in 1990? The success of La Quinta is in the strategy: in narrowing its goal to the regular and average customer, the type of traveller who visits aMore and more times, and those who do not have an unlimited expense account at your disposal. What do those particular customers want? Moreover, a nice nice room to sleep. They don't want suites - they can't afford them. They don't want a living room - if they are going to drink, they know the city and have a car; They will come out. They don't even need a restaurant. The Quintas is always built next to a Denny's or a Howard Johnson's, something open 24 hours a day, so guests can go to breakfast at any time. The list goes on. Meeting rooms? There is no need. Room service? Too expensive. Recreational facilities? There is no time. Transport? Get it. By providing all those extras - extra, the customer fifth does not want anyway - the hotel chain is able to dramatically lower the cost of providing a room. So even if it sells the rooms for \$ 38 a night, compared to \$ 80 or \$ 100 or even \$ 120 to a Marriott, can make a lot of money. This is the focus. Note One thing, however: If the typical customer of the hotel wandered in one fifth, there would be a lot of dissatisfaction. Room service? "Sorry, we don't have it." How about a playground for children? "Excuse me." A good focused strategy inevitably makes many unhappy customers inevitably. But they will make a certain group of customers very, very happy, and this is logic. Shooters to all your efforts on those customers and get lower or unique costs in satisfying their needs. Best of all, the Big Boys cannot easily move to your grassy carpet. How Marriott will sell the rooms for \$ 38 a night? Any strategy, of course, is as good as its execution. And small business owners often produce critical mistakes in applying strategic thinking to their competitive situations. In my experience, I saw the same five repeated errors over and beyond. Plant. The number one: the attractiveness of the incorrect sector: Entrepreneurs always have a tendency to think that interesting industries are those that are growing faster. Or those involving the most fantastic technology. Or those who are the most glamorous. It's not like that. The interesting industries are those that have high barriers at the entrance, the less substitutes and positive scores on the other factors mentioned above. The highest high-tech or high-glamor is a company, more likely that many new competitors will enter and make it in a non-profitable way. Useable. Number two: possess any real competitive advantage. For many companies, the "strategy" means imitating their rivals. Easy and gives managers a sense of security. But imitating means that you don't have a competitive advantage: you're stuck right in the middle of the package. To succeed you have to find different ways to compete. This is both risky and difficult. The number three is more common for companies Success: pursuing a competitive advantage that is not sustainable. A lot of companies have initially succeeded because they discover a new product or a hot service - a new software, for forBut they are so busy going down to the ground and find people to buy their products that forget what will happen if they succeed. In the software, for example, a successful program will be imitated in a few months. So the advantage that gives you only you can't be supported. The real competitive advantage in the software derives from the maintenance and support of the buyers: providing regular updates, get a company online with customers so that computer departments depend on your organization. This creates barriers at the entrance.sometimes, of course, small businesses simply cannot support an advantage. In these cases you would be wise to consider your business as an investment rather than an institution in progress: enter, grow, then sell out. Mostrato number four: compromise a strategy to grow faster. Remember that people express airlines? Founder Donald Burr found a significant market for the price in the north-eastern corridor and has developed an artistic strategy for the delivery of air travel without frills at a lower cost. People express a lot of money. But then Burr decided that he wanted to run an important airline and began to expand nationally. He started adding services, just like other airlines. (The last irony was when people started offering first-class seats.) Quite soon the main airlines started to pay attention and offers incredibly low seats on every flight. Burr has not been able to combine them. Eventually, Burr was swept away by this competition. If he had held him focus of him, he would probably continue to manage a profitable airline. Mistake number five, finally, is a twin banknote: not making your strategy explicit and not communicating it to your employees. In many entrepreneurial companies, the managing director thinks of a strategy in the shower and never says it to anyone else. But without an explicit strategy, how can you test the hypotheses on which it rests? How can you change it over time? There is no planning staff or even a formal planning process to develop an explicit strategy. All you have to do is write it and talk about it every now and then with your key managers, administrators or narrow consultants. A similar problem is communication. One of the fundamental advantages of developing a strategy is that it creates units or consistency of action, throughout a company. Each department of the organization works towards the same goals. But if people don't know what goals are, how can they work towards them? If they don't have a clear sense that at low cost, let's say, is your ultimate goal, so all their daily actions are not going to reinforce the goal. In any company, employees are doing Criticism every minute. An explicit strategy will help them make the right ones. Dell executed, strategy is a powerful tool - one that is too important to be left to strategic planners in America's largest corporations. Michael E. Porter is a professor at Harvard Business School and a consultant to numerous companies and governments. He wrote as regards competition strategy and national economic policy. He is the author of Competitive Advantage of Nations (1990.), Competitive Advantage (1985.) and Competitive Strategy (1980), all published by Free Press. His ideas are also featured in the video "Michael Porter on Competitive Strategy." Strategy."

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